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REPORT OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME AND OPERATIONAL QUESTIONS ON ITS TENTH SESSION

(Geneva, 3-7 March 1997)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) held its tenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 3 to 7 March 1997. The agenda for the session is contained in annex II to the present report. The list of participants is contained in annex III.

I. MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION (ACC)

A. Post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction

2. CCPOQ recommends that the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) consider the conclusions of its deliberations on the subject of post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction (paras. 21-26) and select the crisis countries for application of the agreed principles.

B. Coordinated follow-up to United Nations global conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

3. CCPOQ draws the attention of ACC to the conclusions of its discussions on the issue of coordinated follow-up to United Nations global conferences (paras. 37-40) and to CCPOQ's potential role in ensuring coordination and sustainability of the follow-up, which it proposes to develop in the context of a workshop of all interested parties.

4. The Committee wishes to draw the attention of ACC to the follow-up arrangements to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (para. 34) which will include the development of guidelines for the resident coordinator system with respect to strengthening implementation and monitoring at the national and the local level. The guidelines - which will be developed in consultation with concerned partners within the United Nations system - will be reviewed by CCPOQ at its eleventh session in September 1997.

C. Follow-up to the World Food Summit

5. The Committee recommends to ACC that the arrangements proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for replacing the former Subcommittee on Rural Development (paras. 43 and 72) be designated as the mechanism for inter-agency follow-up to the World Food Summit. Under these arrangements, thematic groups covering food security and related issues would be constituted at country level, within the resident coordinator system. At headquarters level, FAO would assume responsibility for overall operation of a network of interested organizations, including also non-United Nations actors, to backstop these country-level groups and promote common approaches; IFAD will manage a monitoring and evaluation component, inter alia, to collect, analyse and

disseminate selected country experiences. Reporting to ACC could occur, as appropriate, through CCPOQ or through the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development (IACSD). Its outputs could also be made available to other mechanisms within or outside the ACC machinery.

D. Review of the ACC subsidiary machinery

6. The Committee endorsed the successor arrangements, described in paragraph 5 above, to pursue important elements of the work of the former ACC Subcommittee on Rural Development.

7. The Committee furthermore recommended the maintenance within the ACC machinery of the Subcommittee on Nutrition, the Subcommittee on Drug Control, the Subcommittee on Statistical Activities and the Subcommittee on Demographic Estimates and Projections, under their current functional arrangements.

E. Nomination of the CCPOQ Secretary

8. Taking into account the need to achieve a consensus on the nomination of a new Secretary, the Committee requested the Chairperson to undertake further consultations in order to reach a consensus recommendation at the Committee's eleventh session in September 1997 for submission to ACC at its second regular session of 1997. The Committee recommended that, as a bridging measure, the term of the current Secretary, Mr. Derrick Deane (World Health Organization (WHO)), be extended to 31 December 1997.

F. Proposed agenda, date and venue for the next session of the Committee

9. CCPOQ recommends to ACC that its next regular session be held in New York from 22 to 26 September 1997, with the following provisional agenda:

1. Policy and programme coordination issues:

   (a) Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors, including follow-up to the Economic and Social Council;

   (b) Coordinated follow-up to major international United Nations conferences and summits, including poverty eradication;

   (c) Responses to and recovery from crisis situations;

   (d) Review and reports of ACC subcommittees.

2. Operational activities for development:

(a) Preparation of the 1998 triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

(b) Role and functioning of the resident coordinator system, including updating of guidelines and common understandings on programming processes;

(c) Operational activities training;

(d) Financing modalities for operational activities.

3. CCPOQ administrative issues.

4. Other matters:

(a) Fellowships;

(b) JIU reports.

II. WORK OF CCPOQ

A. Action taken and decisions adopted

1. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations

10. CCPOQ endorsed the proposal to locate the proposed inter-agency consultative mechanism on programmatic and operational collaboration with non-governmental organizations in the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), subject to the agreement of the NGLS sponsors group and the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC).

2. ACC programme classification

11. CCPOQ endorsed the proposed revision of the ACC programme classification (annex I), subject to finalization of the descriptions of the Population sector (110) and the Health sector (130). The Committee requested the interested parties to pursue consultations on this question, under the authority of the Chairperson of CCPOQ, with a view to reaching agreement on a final text for application as of the biennium 1998-1999.

3. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) reports

12. CCPOQ amended and adopted, on behalf of ACC, the draft comments on the JIU report on the coordination of policy and programming frameworks for more effective development cooperation (JIU/REP/96/3).

13. CCPOQ adopted, on behalf of ACC, the draft comments on the JIU report on the review of financial resources allocated by the United Nations system to activities by non-governmental organizations (JIU/REP/96/4).

B. Summary of discussions

1. Programme coordination issues

14. In her introductory remarks, the Chairperson stressed the importance of setting CCPOQ's work in the context of the current United Nations reform process - including such aspects as the need for the United Nations system to work in a more collaborative and coherent fashion, particularly at country level; the need to link the normative and operational aspects of its work; the emphasis on national capacity strengthening; and the need to demonstrate impact.

(a) Post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction

15. CCPOQ deliberated on the role of the United Nations system in post-conflict recovery on the basis of a consultant's report (ACC/1997/POQ/CRP.1). Members expressed broad support for the report's analysis and conclusions, and highlighted several important issues, namely, that:

(a) Consideration of a strategic framework for response to, and recovery from, crisis should be viewed as a process concentrating on three primary components: analysis of in-country environment, setting of policy parameters and establishing priorities for the response programme;

(b) Implementation of the strategic framework should maximize the use of existing mechanisms including the resident and humanitarian coordinator systems, the common country assessment and the country strategy note, and should link up to existing resource mobilization mechanisms;

(c) Both relief and development issues should be addressed in crisis response and recovery and should include the significant benefits to the local community of early development of small-scale productive activities, including quick impact projects as well as the creation of legitimate employment opportunities and related skills training;

(d) To be effective, the strategic approach must engage all partners in the United Nations system, national authorities, the Bretton Woods institutions, donor organizations and non-governmental organizations in its design and implementation;

(e) National and local actors should be recognized as constituting the driving forces in the recovery process and should include non-state actors such as community organizations, women's associations and so forth;

(f) The political negotiations should take into account regional and subregional influences;

(g) The catalytic role of external resources and the primacy of domestic resource mobilization in support of the recovery process must both be acknowledged;

(h) Priority attention needs to be given to the selection and training of resident coordinators;

(i) There is need for clarification of leadership responsibilities in the strategic framework as well as the division of labour among agencies and between headquarters and the field.

16. It was proposed that the consultant's report be revised to reflect these points as well as to incorporate such issues as human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS); the impact of crime and drug trafficking on governance; and the protection of marginalized groups including refugees, displaced persons and other vulnerable groups.

17. As requested by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Working Group (IASC-WG), the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat briefed CCPOQ on the agreements relevant to the strategic framework that had been reached at its meeting in Rome on 12 and 13 February 1997. The importance of elaborating relief and development objectives within a common strategic approach had been endorsed. The involvement of, inter alia, the non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, the donor community and nationals in the application of a strategic approach was seen as critical to ensuring a joint ownership of process. In considering the operationalization of the framework, IASC-WG raised a number of issues that it felt would require further clarification: who would lead the formulation process; what would be the respective roles of field and headquarters; and who would be accountable for implementation of the framework. In this regard, IASC-WG agreed to move towards a humanitarian coordination arrangement on the basis of the resident coordinator system. It was noted that, in the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat-led process of inter-agency consultations in the follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/56, sub-working groups on coordination, relief and development/local capacity, monitoring and evaluation, and resource mobilization had identified the need for more integrated strategic approaches in responding to the needs of countries in crisis. The members of IASC-WG recognized the importance of building a synergy with CCPOQ in subsequent phases.

18. Replying to comments made on the need for resident coordinators to have appropriate knowledge, skills and abilities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) representative noted that more rigorous attention was being directed to the selection, training and development of profiles for resident coordinator positions. He believed, and the Committee agreed, that it was time to mainstream the different dimensions of the post-conflict issue into other aspects of CCPOQ work, for example, on the resident coordinator system, capacity-building, poverty and so forth. On Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat/UNDP relations, he noted that significant progress was made in respect of agreements on joint coordination at field level, harmonization of resource mobilization efforts and recognition of the need to

simultaneously address relief and development issues at all stages of the crisis response.

19. Responding to various comments, the consultant offered the following observations: (a) the Committee had exhausted its discussions on general principles on which there was a general consensus: it was time to move to the implementation phase at the country level in order for the system to learn new ways of working together; (b) the absence of active relations of international financial institutions with crisis countries due to problems of financial arrears should not preclude their sharing of knowledge in developing the strategic framework; (c) the involvement of individual agencies would be determined by the specific requirements of the country situation, for example, the social and economic impact of drug-related problems in countries such as Afghanistan and Liberia (United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)); (d) the absence of a legitimate government in failed States placed a premium on ensuring a credible consultative process with nationals.

20. With regard to the issue of the criteria, the Committee generally endorsed the proposal to base the selection of countries for application on the country's belonging to any of three basic categories, namely: (a) countries with chronic crisis/emergency situations with pockets of stability (for example, Somalia, Afghanistan); (b) countries evolving into the recovery phase (for example, Liberia); (c) countries that have moved into recovery but where preventive action is necessary to prevent backsliding into crisis situations (for example, Rwanda). Most speakers expressed a preference for selecting countries in categories a and b. One speaker cautioned that there should be no presumption that mechanisms such as round tables and consultative groups, which might be in place in category c countries, were necessarily functioning effectively; this should therefore not automatically preclude consideration of that category of countries. Another speaker pointed to the merit of selecting countries newly affected by emergency conditions in order to gain experience in building alliances with a broad range of actors at the early stages of crisis. The Committee agreed that the initial application had to be viewed as a process whose aims, inter alia, were to forge and strengthen broad alliances and draw lessons from such experiences.

Conclusions

21. CCPOQ took note of the report and recommendations submitted by the consultant and endorsed the principle of the strategic approach. It stressed the paramount importance of the partnership between nationals, donors, United Nations system organizations, Bretton Woods institutions and non-governmental organizations for effective emergency and recovery actions in crisis countries, as well as the significant role to be played by regional political structures. The Committee agreed that the consultant's report should be revised to take into account the points made during the discussion.

22. The Committee noted the special responsibilities for peace-building vested with the Security Council and the Secretary-General and the role of the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in leadership of the political negotiating process. The Committee further decided that the "strategic framework for recovery" should rather be considered as a "strategic

framework" aiming at a more integrated, coherent and unified approach to planning the response to the emergency and to facilitating recovery. The strategic framework should inform, and be informed by, the political negotiating strategy. Its objectives, as well as the alliances necessary to achieve them, will have to be specific to the conditions of individual crisis countries.

23. Throughout conditions of crisis, while there are specific relief objectives that must be met, there also are development objectives that must be addressed simultaneously. CCPOQ acknowledged that relief and development programmes must overcome existing divisions that were reflected and reinforced by the separation of approaches, budgets and functions. In this regard, a strategic framework for response to and recovery from crisis, developed in consultation with all of the aforementioned institutions, is essential. The Committee decided to recommend that two countries be selected to apply the principles and process of the framework, based on the following categories:

(a) Countries experiencing protracted crisis and emergency conditions, albeit with pockets of stability;

(b) Countries that appear to be emerging from the acute crisis phase;

(c) Countries categorized as "post-crisis" but where curative action is necessary to prevent a relapse.

24. IASC-WG has also identified the need for greater cohesion in international response to crises, addressing both relief and development dimensions. IASC-WG has taken note of the work of CCPOQ on this matter and has agreed to pursue a strategic approach in response to crisis and in support of recovery. In this regard, IASC-WG had requested the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, as its secretariat, to bring this agreement to the attention of CCPOQ in order to build synergy on the subject between CCPOQ and IASC. The Committee welcomed the agreement of IASC-WG and proposed that a joint process of application of the framework be undertaken. To this effect, the Committee decided to refer the revised paper, as well as the conclusions of its tenth session, to the next meeting of IASC for its consideration and endorsement.

25. Following selection of the countries for application, the Committee agreed that a representative working group should be established, drawing upon members of CCPOQ and IASC, as well as key donor organizations, and comprising those organizations with significant involvement in the selected country. This working group would:

(a) Clarify issues as necessary to facilitate practical application of the approach;

(b) Consult with in-country representatives, develop a work programme, set milestones and determine resource requirements;

(c) Guide and backstop in-country application of the strategic framework;

(d) Undertake consultations with the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat where the application of the strategic framework related to the political process.

26. The Committee also welcomed the offer of the United Nations Staff College Project to support and link up with the work of CCPOQ through its programme for countries in crisis.

(b) Collaboration with non-governmental organizations and other partners in civil society

27. The Secretary recalled that CCPOQ, at its ninth session, had identified the need for a forum to undertake consultations on issues of programmatic and operational collaboration with non-governmental organizations and had viewed NGLS as a possible host for such consultations on the basis of a system-wide survey. The Secretary was accordingly requested to carry out consultations with the NGLS administrative and supervisory mechanisms on issues including the administrative, policy and reporting structures of the proposed consultative mechanism; the outcome of the consultations was the subject of document ACC/1997/POQ/CRP.2.

28. In the discussions that followed, many members spoke appreciatively of their fruitful cooperation with NGLS, its experience in convening and facilitating discussions of this nature, and their confidence in - and support of - NGLS' carrying out the functions envisaged by CCPOQ. In view of the above and in the interests of maximizing the use of existing mechanisms, the Committee strongly supported the location of the consultative mechanism in NGLS. Several speakers noted that it was desirable to convene the first meeting of this forum at the earliest date possible. NGLS is expected to have a convening and facilitating role in the new consultative mechanism which would not result in changes in the mandate of NGLS or infringe upon the decision-making authority of its sponsors group and JUNIC. One speaker proposed that agencies that were unable to contribute financially to NGLS could nonetheless assist in mobilizing support and funding for NGLS. Another speaker suggested that the impact of procurement policies on operational collaboration with non-governmental organizations could feature among the issues to be taken up by the proposed forum. The representatives of FAO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) noted the budgetary difficulties experienced by their agencies in contributing financially to NGLS but reiterated their wish to participate in the consultations.

29 In response to questions raised, the NGLS representative noted that the timing of the first consultations should not pre-empt the deliberations of its sponsors group and JUNIC on the CCPOQ proposal, at their forthcoming meeting in July 1997. He emphasized that NGLS would collaborate closely with the CCPOQ secretariat in organizing and reporting on the work of the proposed consultative mechanism whose agenda would be determined by inputs from agencies participating in the meetings. It was understood that this work would be undertaken within existing NGLS resources and that such participation would be self-financed.

30. Given resource stringencies and the impetus for the United Nations to forge relationships with other partners including civil society in achieving its

mandated goals, the Committee endorsed the proposal to locate the proposed inter-agency consultative mechanism on issues related to programmatic and operational collaboration with non-governmental organizations in NGLS and to refer this proposal to the NGLS sponsors group and JUNIC for their consideration and agreement.

(c) Coordinated follow-up to United Nations global conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

31. In introducing the item, the Secretary drew attention to three aspects of the information requested by the Committee at its ninth session, namely the status of the work of the ACC task forces; a report on the mechanisms adopted by individual agencies for follow-up to the conferences; and training in support of follow-up to global summits and global agendas. He noted that ACC had scheduled a first comprehensive progress review of the follow-up at its first regular session of 1997.

32. In the ensuing discussion, supplementary information and updates were provided by several members as well as by the chair organizations of the ACC task forces. The representative of the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Turin, advised of the fact that the United Nations Staff College Project was establishing a training programme geared to global agendas on three cross-cutting issues, namely, gender, poverty and the enabling environment. The project had attracted sufficient funding and was expected to operate for three years with offerings of some 20 courses. The target audience was envisaged to extend beyond the United Nations system to include nationals, civil society and the private sector.

33. The representative of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) noted that ACC had entrusted it with a lead role in launching a project on Universal Access to Basic Communication and Information Services and that a proposal would be tabled at the forthcoming Organizational Committee (OC) session in March 1997.

34. The representative of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) noted that the focus of monitoring the implementation of the Habitat Agenda[1] was at the national level and specifically targeted the implementation of national and local plans of action. Accordingly, a second generation of guidelines - under preparation with Governments, local authorities, non-governmental organization, the private sector and the United Nations resident coordinator system - was intended to strengthen in-country implementation and monitoring and to engage all partners in this process. These draft guidelines would be discussed with United Nations resident coordinators at regional cluster meetings. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) requested comments from agencies on the draft guidelines as well as an indication of their potential support for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda at the country level. CCPOQ would formally review the revised version of the guidelines at its eleventh session. The guidelines, as well as the ongoing monitoring and assessment of experience at all levels, would be accessible at the Habitat World Wide Web site.

35. Committee members recognized the work of the task forces on the holistic concept of development emerging from the global conferences and noted the linkages between the normative and operational aspects of the United Nations system's work. The need to balance the global and national dimensions of follow-up was emphasized, since Governments had the primary responsibility for the implementation of the results of the conferences. In this connection, some speakers underlined the importance of taking into account the results of parallel country-based thematic groups and of devising modalities of disseminating the lessons of their experiences.

36. CCPOQ was well placed to pursue some of the aspects of the work of the task forces particularly in the light of its experience in operational activities and its oversight function for the resident coordinator system. In this connection the Committee had a potential role in harmonizing and integrating the guidance provided by the task forces to the resident coordinator system, and in consolidating the guidance materials in terms both of processes and of substance.

Conclusions

37. CCPOQ noted that a number of different processes had been put in place to coordinate United Nations system follow-up to recent major conferences. The three ACC task forces were concentrating on pulling together from the various conferences the cross-cutting elements deemed relevant to the themes of the respective task forces. They were following approaches that were different and were anticipating a variety of products for the use of the system. The three task forces were time-bound and would be submitting their terminal reports to ACC in the coming months. IACSD had been created to assist in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The new Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Gender Equality (IACWGE) was concentrating on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the mainstreaming of gender issues emanating from the other conferences. For reasons of timing, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) had been able to feed only to a certain extent into the work of the three task forces, while the World Food Summit had had little opportunity to do so. The lead agencies for both these conferences, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat) and FAO, had already taken steps to address the issue of system-wide follow-up (see paras. 34 and 42).

38. A number of the outputs and processes emerging from this multifaceted process were already being implemented under the guidance of lead agencies or existing ACC machinery. In the cases of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, follow-up and the needed degree of coordination were in principle guaranteed through the permanent machinery of IACSD and IACWGE. In the case of the ninth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), its coordinated follow-up was being implemented through its permanent machinery. In the cases of the task forces, however, and to a certain extent those of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Habitat II) and the World Food Summit (taking into account the commendable start already made by the two lead agencies), the outcomes would need to be analysed and monitored to ensure that all elements requiring system-wide or multi-agency approaches were addressed, in

the interest of sustainability and to guarantee the needed degree of coordination, in keeping with relevant intergovernmental resolutions. As the task forces were close to completing their work, the question of coordination and sustainability of follow-up was especially critical. The intention of ACC to avoid the creation of new permanent machinery called for maximum use to be made in this respect of existing ACC coordination mechanisms. The Committee notes that ACC may consider the future use of other inter-agency task forces and committees.

39. CCPOQ recalled that, under its terms of reference, it was called upon to "advise and assist ACC on a wide range of issues with a view to promoting complementarities and mobilizing the United Nations system's analytical, normative and operational capacities for economic and social development in support of common goals and agreed strategies". The task of ensuring the needed degree of coordination and sustainability of follow-up thus logically fell within the mandate of CCPOQ. Of particular relevance were matters intended for implementation or coordination at country level through the resident coordinator system or calling for an inter-agency approach through the CCPOQ subsidiary machinery. There was also in some cases likely to be a need to identify new joint initiatives and task managers, as well as to involve additional partners at global, regional and subregional levels and, where appropriate, from outside the United Nations system.

40. CCPOQ thus proposed to consider long-term follow-up to conferences as soon as the reports of the task forces were available, in full consultation with the relevant lead agencies, task force chairs and other inter-agency committees, and to report its findings to the second session of 1997 of ACC. The Committee was of the view that this could best be accomplished through the convening of a workshop of those actors as well as agency representatives. It should be stressed that the exercise envisaged would in no way delay actions already under way or that might be launched in the coming months.

(d) Follow-up to the World Food Summit

41. The Committee was briefed by the FAO representative on the follow-up to the World Food Summit. In formulating the Summit's Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,[2] Governments had taken care, in adopting the Summit's seven major commitments, not to reopen debates or draw on agreements reached in other forums. The Plan of Action stressed the responsibility of national Governments for ensuring food security for their people and called upon the international community to support these efforts. FAO was taking several follow-up initiatives that would closely involve other United Nations organizations, notably in the elaboration of national strategies and the establishment of a Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System.

42. In addition to pursuing cooperation in the context of such specific tasks arising from the Summit agreements, FAO was prepared to act as lead agency within the ACC machinery, in close collaboration with IFAD, the World Food Programme (WFP) and other interested organizations. A major premise of the Summit had been that it should not give rise to new mechanisms at the intergovernmental and inter-agency level, and FAO and IFAD were therefore of the

view that the successor arrangements proposed for the former ACC Subcommittee on Rural Development provided the most efficient and cost-effective framework within which to pursue long-term inter-agency collaboration in the follow-up to the Summit.

43. A first approach involved consultation at the country-level through the establishment within the resident coordinator system of thematic groups with participation by relevant organizations along with other actors including non-governmental organizations, to support national efforts. The sharing of country experiences and the provision of headquarters support would derive from networking arrangements of relevant organizations, with FAO assuming responsibility for operation of the network. Extensive resort to electronic communication, with periodic posting of progress, should reduce to a minimum the need for formal meetings. IFAD, as former chair of the Subcommittee's Panel on Monitoring and Evaluation, would take on the task of selective analysis and dissemination of country-level experiences, including best practices. This flexible approach would also permit involvement of non-United Nations partners, so as to tap the broadest possible knowledge pool, without the institutional constraints imposed by formal inter-agency structures, while ensuring full reporting to ACC through its subsidiary bodies, CCPOQ in the first instance and IACSD upon request.

(e) Poverty eradication: field-level coordination

44. CCPOQ deliberated on the follow-up to the agreed conclusions on coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication,[3] adopted by Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996, on the basis of the secretariat's document ACC/1997/POQ/CRP.4. The representative of the United Nations noted that the preparation of the 1998 triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development would assess implementation of the agreed conclusions at country level.

45. The representative of ILO briefed the Committee on his agency's regional initiatives in Asia and Africa on poverty eradication and their country-level implications which could be made known to resident coordinators.

46. The representative of IFAD reported that the fourth replenishment of its resources had reached US$ 460 million, which would both ensure financial continuity and give the organization the means to better utilize its resources. IFAD's Governing Council had also authorized the Fund to use Advance Commitment Authority, to improve project investment security, and to participate in the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank debt initiative for heavily indebted poor countries, thereby improving the debt management and repayment capacity of many of the Fund's poorest borrowers. IFAD was furthermore allowed to conduct a limited experimental supervision of its own projects, which would strengthen external supervision and improve the design of future projects through hands-on experience, including in cooperation with its Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) partners as well as through the resident coordinator system.

47. The Committee was briefed on the IMF-sponsored workshop on income distribution dynamics in its member countries, which was intended to bring to

the attention of national authorities the policy measures for addressing income disparities. It noted that this information would be at the disposal of resident coordinators.

48. In the ensuing discussions, CCPOQ agreed that it should pursue its work in the field of poverty eradication, possibly in areas such as specific policy treatment of gender implications in poverty eradication initiatives; micro-credits initiatives which produced tangible benefits to the poor; illustrative examples of country initiatives in implementing poverty eradication programmes; and coordinated support to countries attempting to operationalize the use of poverty indicators specified in the Minimum National Social Data Set, including incorporation of a high-tech element.

49. CCPOQ agreed to carry out initially, with the assistance of a consultant, an integrated analysis of the United Nations system's achievements in the field of poverty eradication, on the basis of the information provided in the annual reports of resident coordinators for 1996, in order to develop guidance on best practices. The Committee agreed to return to this issue at its fall session.

(f) Revision of ACC programme classification

50. In introducing this item, the Chairman of the technical working group emphasized that the revision of the ACC programme classification had to ensure simple, logical and consistent reporting of programme and financial data and to capture the needs of the United Nations system as a whole, as opposed to individual sectoral mandates. The working group had been able to reach agreement on maintaining the consistency and coherence of the classification and had resolved all outstanding proposals for revision, except for the handling of "reproductive health" between the population and health categories. He suggested that one way of tracking cross-sectoral programmes was through a marker system such as that developed by UNDP which would be documenting its experience in order to share it with other members of the working group.

51. Following review and discussion, the Committee endorsed the working group's agreed proposals for revision of the classification (annex I). It nevertheless noted that further discussions were required between the interested parties on the outline of the population (110) and health (130) sectors and would be concluded under the authority of the CCPOQ Chairperson. Following finalization, the revised classification could be put into effect as of the biennium 1998-1999.

2. Operational activities for development

(a) Role and functioning of the resident coordinator system, including programming processes

52. The Chairman of the Working Group on the Resident Coordinator System presented the report of the Working Group's meeting on 27 and 28 February 1997 and its review of the outcome of the Workshop on Best Practices for the Strengthening of the Resident Coordinator System (RCS) and Related Mechanisms (Turin, 18-21 February 1997) as well as the recent steps taken to strengthen the

resident coordinator system, notably through the reflection of country team objectives and targets in the context of the annual reports of resident coordinators, the improvement of the process for selection and clearance of resident coordinators, the development of performance appraisal arrangements for resident coordinators and the extension of the common country assessment initiative to the rest of the United Nations system.

53. The Committee took note of the Working Group's report and expressed broad satisfaction with these different positive developments, as well as the thorough and participatory preparatory process for the Turin Workshop. It was noted that the process would be pursued with a view to updating the guidelines and common understandings on the functioning of the resident coordinator system, the country strategy note, the programme approach and national execution, for submission to CCPOQ in September 1997. These revisions would then be included in the CCPOQ Operational Activities Reference Manual. In the meantime, it was suggested that a summary list of the best practices identified by the Turin Workshop be established and distributed. Committee members took note of the many positive developments in the functioning of the resident coordinator system, including the trend towards more collective ownership, and the oversight role of CCPOQ in ensuring transparency.

54. On the issue of the JCGP common country assessment (CCA), Committee members welcomed the opportunity to participate in this initiative. In this connection, one speaker noted the potential contribution of the hunger mapping work undertaken in connection with the World Food Summit to the CCA database.

(b) Preparation of the progress report to the Economic and Social Council on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120

55. The representative of the United Nations (Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat) introduced the subject by referring to six items: (a) an overall assessment on the current state of implementation of the management process for General Assembly resolution 50/120; (b) the preparation of reports of the Secretary-General for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council this year and the upcoming session of the Assembly; (c) monitoring and evaluation; (d) capacity-building; (e) regional and subregional coordination; and (f) the upcoming operational activities segment of the substantive session of the Council.

56. Concerning item a, the Committee was informed that several of the issues involved in the management process for programme development and implementation and field-level coordination had been considered by the working group on the resident coordinator system following the Turin Workshop on Best Practices. It was hoped that several of the targets established in the plan would be attained by March 1998 as a result of work now in progress. Concerning progress in the area of management and programme support, the Economic and Social Council had received a full report by the Secretary-General last year which led to the adoption of Council resolution 1996/42. This resolution was now the subject of action at the level of the funds and programmes, and progress would be reported to the Council this year. On impact evaluation, the Committee was informed of

plans to launch a system-wide impact evaluation on capacity-building with the full involvement of the system, including the technical advice of evaluators.

57. Concerning item b, the Committee had before it the tentative outline of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120 (CRP.17). The main report would contain the principal policy issues and recommendations of the Secretary-General, while the addenda would provide a further analysis of pertinent questions. With particular reference to funding of operational activities for development, it was pointed out that this was a policy report arising from Assembly resolution 50/227. It would build on previous proposals by the Secretary-General on the subject, notably in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 48/162. It would also present the most recent assessment of proposals such as the three-tier funding approach involving assessed, negotiated and voluntary funding; many key Governments had indicated, however, their distinct preference for a voluntary funding system. The aim was to achieve greater predictability and increases in funding. The report would focus on core resources, as requested by the Economic and Social Council, but would also analyse the implication of trends in non-core resources and overall changes in funding sources within the United Nations system.

58. On item c the representative of the United Nations provided the background to the report on monitoring and evaluation in the United Nations system contained in CPP.8. He referred to the issue of accountability and other provisions pertaining to system-wide initiatives for joint evaluations of national development programmes supported by the United Nations system and efforts at national capacity-building in evaluation and monitoring arising from General Assembly resolution 50/120 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/42. He stressed that the provisions of the resolutions required action at a level that went beyond the mandate of the technical evaluation of the system. He urged members to provide additional information in line with the tables contained in the report to permit the establishment of a full inventory in this area of work. He suggested that the subject be kept under review in the Working Group on the Resident Coordinator System.

59. On capacity-building item d the Committee was informed of the process leading to the preparation of the report contained in CRP.7. Subject to further comments by members by 24 March, the paper would be revised to form the basis of the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council. It would also serve as the basis of the development of the criteria for the impact evaluation on this subject in the context of the comprehensive triennial review of 1998.

60. On the issue of capacity-building, the Committee welcomed the paper prepared for its review and offered the following comments: (a) capacity-building was a key issue in the new development paradigm; (b) corruption and anti-corruption measures should be addressed in the context of governance; (c) the issue of national capacity in dealing with post-conflict recovery should be highlighted in the discussions on humanitarian emergency; (d) natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies should be dealt with separately; (e) the concept of civil society should be expanded to include local authorities, parliamentarians, academic institutions, trade unions, electronic networks;

(f) the concept of a voluntary code of conduct for the private sector was impractical.

61. On item e, the Committee was informed by the representative of the United Nations/Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat that the subject of regional and subregional coordination was one of the focus areas of the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 1997 of the Economic and Social Council. He invited members to respond as quickly as possible to the letter of 14 February soliciting information on the issue. The United Nations/Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat consultant underlined three issues in regional and subregional activities: coordination; an enhanced role for regional commissions; and national ownership of these programmes. He estimated that about 5 per cent of all expenditures on United Nations system operational activities was for intercountry activities. A preliminary review indicated that there was a need to reach agreement on a working definition of intercountry activities; many intercountry activities were in fact country activities carried out at the intercountry level for reasons of economies of scale. Moreover, there were many activities of a policy rather than operational nature being undertaken on a regional scale.

62. Regarding coordination, the consultant indicated that there were many relevant aspects: coordination in terms of information exchange; the development of policies and common positions on a regional scale, for example in relation to global summits; sectoral coordination of operational activities, for example in the fields of environment and trade; coordination between country and intercountry activities of an individual agency; and linkages between bilateral donors and United Nations system operations. These aspects need to be disaggregated. The issue of coordination at the subregional level was increasing in importance in view of the growing importance of subregional intergovernmental bodies in the work of United Nations system organizations. Several regional commissions had established relatively new mechanisms for inter-agency coordination, for example, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). It appeared, therefore, that regional commissions played useful roles in coordination, especially at a policy level through their various forums and legislative bodies. This could be enhanced by developing regional agendas based on high-priority regional concerns.

63. The consultant noted that other related issues would be explored, for example, the concept of national ownership of intercountry programmes, which was entirely different from that of country programmes. Ownership had been defined in several ways - in terms of being signatory to a programme document; response to a mandate of a regional commission or other intergovernmental body; and more active involvement of national-level institutions. The growing importance of transboundary and cross-border issues and of the regional factor in international economic and political relations called for intercountry operational activities - an area in which the United Nations system had a significant comparative advantage. Relationships with subregional organizations, furthermore needed comprehensive review, and cost-effective types of interventions needed to be developed within the framework of intercountry operations. Closer links with multilateral financing institutions, specially

those in the regions, would stimulate productive forms of intercountry operations.

64. Several speakers observed the difficulties of quantifying the impact of intercountry programmes by the size of the financial investment, and stressed the interregional variations in demands for intercountry activities, as well as the transboundary nature of issues including environment and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), which lent themselves readily to intercountry activities.

65. Under item f, the Committee was informed of the dates of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council. The high-level meeting of the operational activities segment of the Council was scheduled for 1 July. The principal theme was the question of funding of operational activities for development. The next day, executive heads of the funds and programmes would have a dialogue with members of the Council. On 7 and 8 July, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120 and reports of the Executive Boards would be considered, to be followed by a dialogue with two country teams. It was hoped that all organizations represented in the countries selected for this purpose would be in a position to participate.

(c) Monitoring and evaluation

66. The Committee reviewed working document ACC/1997/POQ/CRP.8 and emphasized the importance of monitoring and evaluation (M and E) in the light of growing political concerns on the issue of accountability. M and E was widely seen to be a managerial function going beyond the technical mandates of evaluators and the Inter-agency Working Group on Evaluation, whose technical advice would be sought to improve the questionnaire. Mindful of the political importance attached to the issue of accountability, the Committee stressed the importance for agencies of incorporating M and E criteria in the design of projects and programmes and of strengthening national capacity in this area. In the latter context, it was proposed that it might be useful for the Committee to consider, at some stage, the development of M and E guidance for national authorities and the development of a related training module in the context of the United Nations Staff College Project National Capacity Strengthening training programme.

67. The Committee decided to refer further consideration of the issue and the outputs of the questionnaire to its Working Group on the Resident Coordinator System with the possible designation of a lead agency to guide the effort.

(d) Operational activities training

68. The Secretary of the Advisory Panel on Operational Activities Training presented the conclusions reached by the Panel at its meeting on 26 February 1997 concerning the redesign of the Field Coordination Workshops, and the National Capacity Strengthening training programme, recent developments in the United Nations Staff College Project, and other relevant training activities in the United Nations system.

69. The Committee took note of the report of the Advisory Panel with the following observations: the redesign of the programme on field coordination should ensure an appropriate balance in addressing demand-driven concerns with those arising from intergovernmental decisions, as well as respond directly to preoccupations concerning issues of quality and ownership with respect to the resident coordinator system; the contents of the curricula would need to factor in decisions on the duration of the workshop, particularly taking into account the need to add new training components such as post-conflict, global agendas, and monitoring and evaluation; attempts should be made in the redesign to allow participation by interested agencies through correspondence or videoconferencing.

70. The Committee reiterated its position expressed at its ninth session of the importance attached to ensuring full participation of country teams in the field coordination workshops and the desirability of a letter from the Secretary-General to ACC Executive Heads requesting the earmarking of budgetary funds by agencies for this purpose.

(e) Operational activities reference manual

71. While noting the possibility of continuous updating through modern electronic communications, the Committee commented appreciatively on the usefulness of the Manual and agreed to the production and issue of an additional 1,000 copies. The Secretary would explore funding for the reprints, to which organizations were encouraged to contribute. The Committee agreed to review the updates to be made to the Manual at its next session, including the possibility of organizing the Manual into a static section containing reference materials and a more dynamic section with guidance materials requiring regular updates.

3. CCPOQ administrative issues

(a) Review of ACC subsidiary machinery

72. The Committee deliberated on the further streamlining of its subsidiary bodies. It welcomed and endorsed the successor arrangements jointly proposed by FAO and IFAD, as described in paragraphs 42 and 43 of the present report, which would replace the former Subcommittee on Rural Development and serve as the preferred mechanism for inter-agency follow-up on the World Food Summit. In reply to questions raised, the representative of FAO noted that the human and financial resources to start up the new networking arrangements would be provided by FAO and IFAD in their respective capacities as cooperators of the network, that the arrangements would function in an unbureaucratic manner, and that any additional costs arising from programme development or participation at occasional formal meetings would be borne by the concerned agencies.

73. On the functioning of the Subcommittee on Nutrition (SCN), the Committee welcomed the information from the SCN representative that the forthcoming meeting of SCN (Kathmandu, March 1997) would consider issues of concern to participating agencies, inter alia, the need for SCN to observe its primary ACC coordinating role and maximize on the use of the capacities of participating

United Nations agencies. The Committee agreed that SCN should interact with the proposed networking arrangements discussed in the above paragraph.

74. The Committee took note of the advantage that the ACC relationship - and the resultant interest and involvement of Executive Heads - had given to its subsidiary bodies in fostering collective ownership of collaborative action, such as that involved in the development of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (SWAP).

(b) CCPOQ programme budget for 1998-1999

75. The Committee reviewed and endorsed the CCPOQ programme budget for 1998-1999, based on prior approval by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)). It welcomed the financial contributions of the World Bank and IFAD and the cost-savings associated with the co-location of the CCPOQ and CCAQ secretariats in the Palais des Nations. The Secretary was asked to report in greater detail at the eleventh session on the improved substantive collaboration that had resulted from the co-location with CCAQ.

(c) Report of CCPOQ Secretary

76. The Secretary presented his report and called attention to ACC's intention to issue a synthesis report on developments in reform processes within the United Nations system. He invited suggestions on CCPOQ's contribution in this respect. The Committee furthermore noted with interest the suggestion to issue a periodic ACC newsletter on innovations within the ACC machinery and member organizations. The future participation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in CCPOQ activities was welcomed.

(d) Nomination of the CCPOQ Secretary

77. In introducing the subject, the Chairperson recalled that she had contacted all members by letter to inform them of the need to nominate a new Secretary of CCPOQ and the applicable ACC rules for the filling of jointly financed posts, as well as her plan to conduct informal consultations in order to arrive at a consensus at the present session of the Committee. She had conducted these informal consultations by telephone and had subsequently requested written positions to be submitted to her, with which request most organizations had complied. Out of this process a consensus appeared to be emerging. However, after the Committee had started its present meeting, a formal candidacy sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) had been received. She invited members to express their views in the light of this new situation.

78. Members expressed the view that the current Secretary, Mr. Derrick Deane, had served the Committee with dedication and great ability. The smaller technical agencies expressed their particular appreciation of his assistance in providing personal briefings and in facilitating their participation in the work of the Committee. Citing the need for continuity in the work of the Committee, the majority favoured an extension of the term of the current Secretary for either one or two years, while recognizing that this would call for the waiving of existing rules. The fact that late submission of the UNFPA candidacy had not

allowed sufficient time for consultations precluded proper consideration of this candidate at this session of the Committee. In this connection, concern was expressed about the lack of clear guidelines establishing deadlines for submission of candidates.

79. The representatives of the United Nations and UNHCR indicated that, while the accomplishments of the Secretary were well recognized, the matter needed to be seen from the overall ACC perspective and that ACC had taken a decision in 1993 to limit terms of full-time secretaries of committees of ACC to four years. The principle of rotation and overlapping terms of the chairperson and the secretary was a key part in the reforms of the ACC machinery, and must therefore be applied in the present circumstances.

80. After further discussion, the Committee agreed that a final decision on the position could not be taken at the present session and that the Chairperson should be entrusted with the task of undertaking further consultations with a view to achieving a consensus on a new Secretary in time for the next session of the Committee in September of this year. In the meantime and as a bridging measure, the term of office of the incumbent should be extended to 31 December 1997.

81. The Chairperson emphasized that the services of the Secretary were highly appreciated by all members. She expressed the hope that the members would assist her in identifying qualified candidates, preferably with prior experience in CCPOQ, with a view to finding a consensus candidate by the time of the next session.

(e) Future programme of work

82. In the course of the preparation of the provisional agenda for its next session, the Committee underlined the need to maintain a focus on a few key issues of broad system-wide relevance in which additionality and specific output could be demonstrated. It was agreed that these should include areas such as the follow-up to global agendas, capacity-building, United Nations system responses to crisis situations, and issues arising from interaction with governing bodies. The effectiveness of the Working Group on the Resident Coordinator System in providing overview and technical preparation of issues relating to operational activities was noted. The Committee nevertheless recognized the need to evolve some effective means of dealing with programme coordination issues. In agreeing on the timing, venue and provisional agenda for its next session, as set out in paragraph 9 of this report, the Committee decided to examine in greater depth at its next session suggestions for agenda items of a more forward-looking and policy formulation-related nature.

4. Other matters

(a) JIU reports

(i) Coordination of policy and programming frameworks for more effective development cooperation (JIU/REP/96/3)

83. CCPOQ approved on behalf of ACC the draft ACC comments on the JIU report as set out in document ACC/1997/POQ/CRP.14, including the incorporation of a number of amendments proposed during the session.

(ii) Review of financial resources allocated by the United Nations system to activities by non-governmental organizations (JIU/REP/96/4)

84. CCPOQ approved on behalf of ACC the draft ACC comments on the JIU report as set out in document ACC/1997/POQ/CRP.15.

(b) JIU work programme for 1997-1998

85. In welcoming the opportunity of reviewing JIU's work programme as a means of improving the quality and relevance of JIU's work with respect to the United Nations system, the Committee offered the following comments: (a) the work programme continued to be heavily skewed towards operational activities for development and more balance needed to be achieved with programmatic activities of the United Nations system; (b) it would be helpful to include, in future work programmes, an indication of the origins of the request, and the intended purpose of the study, as well as the scope of the report and the proposed methodologies to be used; (c) topics should preferably deal with strategic system-wide concerns; (d) future work could include issues such as guidance on the use of electronic networks and on interactions with the business community.

(c) United Nations Centre for Human Rights

86. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights briefed the Committee on the principal objectives and activities of the Centre. He emphasized the multidisciplinary nature of human rights issues, their social, cultural, economic and political dimensions, including their linkage to good governance, encompassing the full spectrum of society such as children, workers, minorities and refugees, and hence their commonality with all parts of the United Nations system. Committee members expressed warm appreciation for the actions taken by the Centre to develop integrated and coordinated approaches in the field of human rights and underlined their commitment to participating therein.

Notes

[1] Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996 (A/CONF.165/14), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996, part one (WFS 96/REP) (Rome, FAO, 1997), appendix.

[3] See A/51/3 (Part I), chap. III, para. 2.

Annex I

REVISED ACC PROGRAMME CLASSIFICATION*

010 Political affairs
- 011 Political and security activities
- 012 Peacekeeping[a]
- 013 Disarmament
- 014 General international law[b]
- 015 Trusteeship, decolonization and apartheid
- 016 Post-conflict stabilization[c]

020 General development issues
- 021 Global, regional and multisectoral economic and social development strategies and policies
- 022 Monetary and financial issues and policies[d]
- 023 National development planning[e]
- 024 Public administration and management[f]

030 General statistics[g]
- 031 Demographic and social statistics[h]
- 032 Economic statistics[i]
- 033 Other statistics[j]

040 Natural resources
- 041 Water resources planning, development and management
- 042 Land-use planning and development[k]
- 043 Biological resources[l]
- 044 Mineral resources[m]

050 Energy
- 051 Energy planning, management and conservation
- 052 Conventional sources of energy (petroleum, coal and gas)
- 053 Nuclear energy
- 054 New and renewable sources of energy

060 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- 061 Policies and planning
- 062 Crop production and protection
- 063 Livestock and livestock products
- 064 Support services
- 065 Fisheries
- 066 Forestry[n]

070 Industry
- 071 Policies and planning
- 072 Industrial support services[o]
- 073 Manufacturing industries
- 074 Service industries[p]
- 075 Product design and cleaner production processes and technologies

080 Transport
- 081 Policies and planning
- 082 Road transport
- 083 Rail transport
- 084 Water transport and shipping[q]
- 085 Air transport

090 Communication
- 091 Postal services
- 092 Telecommunications
- 093 Information and communication technologies[r]
- 094 Communication for development[s]
- 095 Information infrastructure[t]

100 Trade and development
- 101 Global trade policies[u]

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* Text in square brackets ([ ]) represents proposals requiring further review and confirmation by CCPOQ.

- 102 Trade in commodities and manufactures
- 103 Trade in services, including tourism
- 104 Trade expansion, trade promotion and export development[v]

110 Population
- 111 Population and development[w]
- [112 Reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health[x]]
- 113 Population information, education and communication[y]

120 Human settlements
- 121 Settlements[z]
- 122 Housing
- 123 Urban development[aa]

130 Health
- 131 Health policy and management
- 132 Health services development
- 133 Protection and promotion of health[bb]
- [134 Primary health care, including reproductive and family health[cc]]
- 135 Environmental health[dd]
- 136 Integrated control of disease[ee]
- 137 HIV/AIDS[ff]
- [138 Child and adolescent health]

140 Education[gg]
- 141 Education system policy, planning and management[hh]
- 142 Education facilities and equipment[ii]
- 143 Education programmes[jj]
- 144 Curriculum, education technology, teacher training and supervision[kk]

150 Employment
- 151 Policies and planning
- 152 Employment promotion
- 153 Management development, technical and vocational training
- 154 Conditions of employment
- 155 Labour relations

160 Humanitarian assistance and disaster management
- 161 Protection of and assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons[mm]
- 162 Disaster prevention and preparedness

170 Social development
- 171 Human rights[nn]
- 172 Integration of social groups[oo]
- 173 Advancement of women
- 174 Social welfare and services and social security
- 175 Crime prevention and criminal justice
- 176 Drug abuse control

180 Culture
- 181 Preservation and development of culture[pp]
- 182 Protection of authors' rights and neighbouring rights

190 Science and technology[qq]
- 191 Natural sciences[rr]
- 192 Social and human sciences
- 193 Meteorology
- 194 Development and transfer of technology[ss]

200 Environment
- 201 Policies, planning and legislation[tt]
- 202 Assessment and monitoring
- 203 Management and rehabilitation[uu]
- 204 Awareness and education

Notes

[a] Inter alia, activities related to special missions would be reported under this heading.

[b] Legal activities related to specific substantive sectors would be reported under the headings concerned.

[c] Inter alia, activities related to monitoring of elections, mine clearance, demobilization and civil policing would be reported under this heading.

[d] Inter alia, activities related to development finance, resource flows including international direct investment, and external debt problems, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[e] Inter alia, activities related to subnational and local development planning, and to aid coordination and management, would be reported under this heading.

[f] Inter alia, activities related to financial management be reported under this sub-heading.

[g] All statistical activities in other fields of the classification (natural resources, energy, population and so on) should be treated under this heading and its sub-headings.

[h] Inter alia, the following activities would be reported under this sub-heading: social services; population; housing; labour; education; culture and mass communication; health (health status; health care, including health activities and interventions; health resources, including human, financial and facilities; health science and technology and other related health statistics); distribution of income and consumption; social security; poverty-monitoring; statistics on the status of women and other social demographic and related statistics.

[i] Inter alia, the following activities would be reported under this sub-heading: national accounts including natural resource and environmental accounting, agriculture; forestry and fisheries; industrial; energy; services; construction; trade; transport; storage; communication and tourism; money and banking; interest rates and other private finance; public sector finance; balance of payments and external debt and exchange rates; capital flows; prices, including the International Comparison Programme; industrial property; science and technology; and other economic statistics.

[j] Inter alia, the following activities would be reported under this sub-heading: environment statistics and indicators; meteorological; statistical capacity-building and training; and other statistics not elsewhere classified.

[k] Inter alia, activities related to cartography, sustainable mountain development (generating and strengthening knowledge on mountain ecosystems; promoting integrated watershed development and alternative livelihood

opportunities for mountain inhabitants, and so on) and combating desertification and drought would be reported under this sub-heading.

[l] Inter alia, activities related to wildlife and national parks and biosphere reserves, microbiological and genetic reserves, and biotechnology, would be reported under this heading.

[m] Inter alia, activities relating to ocean resources (economic zones, seabed) would be reported under this sub-heading.

[n] Inter alia, activities related to combating deforestation would be reported under this sub-heading.

[o] Inter alia, activities related to support services for industrial competitiveness would be reported under this heading.

[p] Inter alia, activities related to computer software development, as well as the insurance and banking industries, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[q] Inter alia, activities related to inland water transport and multimodal transport would be reported under this sub-heading.

[r] Inter alia, activities related to informatics, telematics and audiovisual communication particularly as converging information/communication technologies; and database exchanges and interconnections (such as the Internet) would be reported under this sub-heading.

[s] Activities to be reported under this sub-heading would include the promotion of the free flow of information; the development of communication capacities (for example, television, radio and print media) and the use of communication to impart specific objectives about development to target populations.

[t] Inter alia, activities related to the development of information infrastructures (libraries, archives, documentation centres, databases, information systems and networks, and so on) would be reported under this sub-heading.

[u] Inter alia, activities related to the interdependence of trade and development, trade and environment, and interrelationships among trade, investment and technology, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[v] Inter alia, activities relating to industrial property; trade facilitation; import operations and techniques; training and research, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[w] This subclassification incorporates research and analysis of population trends and policies (including the relationships between population variables, the environment and the process of development). Activities would emphasize (a) data and information systems (national statistical systems are covered under category 031), (b) research and analysis and (c) policy development.

[x] [...].

[y] Inter alia, activities related to (a) research and analysis (including sociocultural and communication research) and (b) action programmes and provision of services in the field of population education (including formal and non-formal education) as well as communication, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[z] Inter alia, activities related to infrastructure; the promotion of sustainable land-use planning and development; and the integrated provision of environmental infrastructure in areas of water, sanitation, drainage and solid waste management, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[aa] Inter alia, activities related to sites and services, urban planning, and so on would be reported under this sub-heading.

[bb] Inter alia, activities related to nutrition and food control would be reported under this heading.

[cc] [...].

[dd] Including safe water supply and sanitation.

[ee] Including occupational safety and health in the workplace.

[ff] Inter alia, activities related to social and economic dimensions, communications, education and multisectoral implications of the epidemic would be reported under this sub-heading.

[gg] Sectoral training activities would be reported under the relevant sub-headings.

[hh] Education sector policy, planning and programming; cost and financing of education; aid to education ministries; administration; institution-building, advice; training of non-teaching staff; mobilization and utilization of resources for education.

[ii] Educational buildings, equipment and materials (procurement, mass production and distribution); subsidiary services to education (boarding facilities, staff housing).

[jj] Activities relating to teaching/learning activities including classroom delivery and new delivery modes (for example, open and distance education); programmes related to sets of projects including emergency and other special projects aimed at such delivery modes.

[kk] Curriculum development, including for specific content areas (values education, science and technology, population education, preventive education, and so on), the training of teachers, design and testing of teaching aids, and initial and permanent training of teaching and supervision personnel; education technology related to methodology and related software.

[ll] Activities relating to management development, technical and vocational training would be reported under the sub-headings primarily concerned. In the absence of an appropriate heading, they would be reported under this sub-heading.

[mm] Inter alia, activities related to health and education of refugees, returnees and displaced persons would be reported under this sub-heading.

[nn] Inter alia, activities related to promotion of human rights, including child rights, education for human rights, tolerance, democracy and mutual understanding, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[oo] Inter alia, social activities relating to youth, the elderly, disabled persons, the integration of such groups as migrant workers, as well as activities related to community organization, grass-roots movements and participation, would be reported under this sub-heading.

[pp] Activities related to the preservation of cultural heritage (tangible and non-tangible), promotion of creativity, cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue would be reported under this sub-heading.

[qq] The application of technology, when related to specific substantive sectors, would be reported under the sub-headings concerned.

[rr] Inter alia, activities related to teaching and research in basic engineering sciences, geology, hydrology and oceanography would be reported under this sub-heading.

[ss] Inter alia, activities related to international legislation in the area of science and technology, and to scientific and technological research and training would be reported under this sub-heading.

[tt] Inter alia, activities related to policies for changing consumption and production patterns would be reported under this sub-heading.

[uu] Inter alia, activities relating to management of toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, solid wastes and radioactive wastes, as well as to coastal zone management and rehabilitation, would be reported under this sub-heading.

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Programme coordination issues:

   (a) Post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction;

   (b) Collaboration with non-governmental organizations and other partners in civil society;

   (c) Coordinated follow-up to United Nations global conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

   (d) Follow-up to the World Food Summit;

   (e) Poverty eradication: field-level coordination;

   (f) ACC programme classification.

3. Operational activities for development:

   (a) Role and functioning of the resident coordinator system, including programming processes;

   (b) Preparation of progress report to the Economic and Social Council on implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120, including on capacity-building, field- and regional-level coordination, and resources for operational activities;

   (c) Monitoring and evaluation;

   (d) Operational activities training;

   (e) Operational activities reference manual.

4. CCPOQ administrative issues:

   (a) Review of ACC subsidiary machinery;

   (b) CCPOQ programme budget for 1998-1999;

   (c) Report of CCPOQ Secretary;

   (d) Nomination of CCPOQ Secretary;

   (e) Future programme of work.

5. Other matters:

(a) JIU report on coordination of policy and programming frameworks for more effective development cooperation (JIU/REP/96/3);

(b) JIU report on review of financial resources allocated by the United Nations system to activities by non-governmental organizations (JIU/REP/96/4);

(c) JIU work programme for 1997-1998;

(d) United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

Annex III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Chairperson: M. Chinery-Hesse (ILO)

Secretary: D. Deane (United Nations Office at Geneva)

Technical Secretary: S. Toh (United Nations Office at Geneva)

United Nations, its entities and programmes

United Nations	
Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	A. Haemmerli
Department for Development Support and Management Services	D. Stillman
Department of Humanitarian Affairs	D. Saidy P. Hebert S. Ferazzi
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements	M. Hildebrand P. Garau L. Ludvigsen
Economic Commission for Europe	D. Pastizzi-Ferencic
United Nations Office for Project Services	C. Bouvier
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights	I. Ayala-Lasso D. Kedzia W. H. Lee P. van Weerelt
United Nations Office at Geneva	M. Moller
United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service	A. Hill
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: War-Torn Societies Project	M. Stiefel
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	M. Plehn-Mejia

United Nations Development Programme	N. Chandavarkar
Office of United Nations System Support and Services	L. De Boice
United Nations Population Fund	N. Dodd A. MacDonald M. Nakajima-Sasaki
United Nations Children's Fund	N. Galer
World Food Programme	B. Udas
United Nations International Drug Control Programme	G. Day
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	S. Berglund
International Trade Centre	P. Jouvenat
Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	R. Chahil-Graf
Specialized agencies and International Atomic Energy Agency	
International Labour Organization	J. Sorensen R. Kirszbaum R. Islam E. Date-Bah M. Muqtada S. Miller
International Training Centre of the ILO Turin/United Nations Staff College Project	H. Geiser A. Jorgensen-Dahl
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	E. Hein K. Killingsworth
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	M. Ashraf
World Health Organization	F. Littaua J. Matsumoto
World Bank	J. Grayson
International Monetary Fund	J. Zulu
International Civil Aviation Organization	B. Asante

Universal Postal Union	K. Samawi
International Telecommunication Union	J. Elotu V. Paratian
World Meteorological Organization	F. Villalpando
International Maritime Organization	A. R. N. Macauley
World Intellectual Property Organization	L. Rakotomalala
International Fund for Agricultural Development	B. S. Diouf
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	E. Doblmayr

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Joint Inspection Unit	E. Fontaine-Ortiz
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